UNPREPARED U. S. ARMY "MUDDLED THROUGH"-WAR WITH SPAIN

(Continued from First Page.) reparing the way for that scourge of typhold, dysentery, and other diseases that cost so very many more men than did the bullets of the Spanish. And while the troops were thus hurrying together the supply departments

the hands of thoroughly trained men.
But our plan has usually been heretofore to let anybody take a whack at it.
Most anyone was good enough to be

When I was in camp in Cavite with e expedition that was preparing for e capture of Manila two quartermasthe volunteers was a major and a gentleman farmer, the other was a captain and a publisher. Neither knew the first thing about the job, but the captain Ther thing about the job, but the captain had the advantage of the major in knowing that he was ignorant.

He promptly reported to the regular quartermaster and said, "Here, I don't know the first thing about this job, but if you'll tell me each day what to do I'll do it." That worked beautifully, and the captain soon became an extraordinarily efficient little helper. But the major, well, he walked into the mess of which I was a member one day at noon and said he wanted to join that mess.

We said delighted, or something to that effect. So he sat down and waited for his meal. Each man in the mess had his own mess gear—plate, knife, and fork, spoons, and cup. Pretty

West, which was regarded as ample to captains and a lieutenant stayed with handle the Spaniards if they came that their men, although they took riffes and fought as privates unuer the command of Captain Nichols, the regular.

On June 11, see

It was Cervera's squadron that was thus made the objective of both the Key West and the Hampton Roads squadrons. Cervera had four armored cruisers. It was a homogeneous force. His ships were of about the same age, built on practically the same plans, well armed and armored, of cruising together.
Our navy had no force like it, and naval critics, especially in Europe, were making dismal predictions about what would happen when our ships met Cer-

Expected Desperate Fight With Cervera.

I went down to Hampton Roads and joined one of the ships of the flying squadron. Everybody thought we were destined to desperate encounter with Cervera's four armored cruisers. The flying squadron had one armored cruiser, the Brooklyn, as flagship, and one first class battleship, the Massa-chusetts, built for thirteen knots speed and capable of making some-thing less than that. Then there was chusetts, built for thirteen knots speed and capable of making something less than that. Then there was the second class battleship Texas, the rejuvenated hoodoo of the navy. It was built on English plans and had two twelve inch rifles for its main battery. Besides these there were the two tinclad commerce destroyers, Columbia and Minneapolis.

Before the war actually began the New Orleans, a new and untried cruiser bought from Brazil, was added. Thus Commodore Schley had six ships, no two of them of the same fighting colonel, was moderful transformation took place.

A have seen a volunteer regiment that started out little better than a mob become a first class fighting organization. General Miles also desired to have stern anchors furnished each transport, so that they could be moored, if necessary, to furnish a lee for the dismonth of the twent to the Philippines it was sick, drunk, and almost mutinous.

When that colonel was shipped home and Major Stotsenburg, who was a lieutenant of regulars, was made colonel, as wonderful transformation took place. capacity, speed, or steaming radius, with which to go against Cervera's with which to go against Cervera's homogeneous squadron. Sampson's force at Key West was similarly composed. And when Cervera's squadron was finally destroyed in its attempted dash from Santiago it was by the best ships of both Sampson's and Schley's squadrons, and the result was due to the dash and enterprise and fighting squadrons, and the result was due to the dash and enterprise and fighting will of the individual captains far more than to any fleet orders, fleet maneuvers, or squadron experience.

That was all very well against the Spanish, and no doubt it would serve equally well against any other enemy of no better quality. But consider what would happen if a similar experiment should be tried against the up-to-date, first-class fighting squadrons of the British, Germans, or Japanese. There would be many desolate homes in the Urited States and a national humiliation as the result.

United States and a nauonal number tion as the result.

It is not material here to recount the doings in the field before Santiago. The fighting there was done almost wholly by regulars, and great praise has been lavished upon them for their accomplishments. But there are plenty of officers in the regular army who know how much better the work might have been done if the army had ever had oportunity for proper training, and if the ommanders had had experience in andling men in larger force than batalions

The reports of the San Juan fight show that there was no order or system about it. Instead there was immense confusion. Company commander after company commander reports that he did not know where he was to go, or what kind of country he was to traverse, or where the enemy was that he was to fight. And there was no one to tell him. They went ahead blindly and forced their way through by sheer will and saliantry.

The result was bound to be overcrowding and discomfort for the men in insantiary surroundings. Those hardships were not for long, however, and were by no means insuportable.

There were things much worse which were absolutely inexcusable, and the continuance of which was due to the inefficiency of the commanding general In saying that I re was no order or system sallantry, tactics if employed against a

modern trained force simply mean de-struction and disaster. Our good for-tune at Santiago was that the Span-iards were incompetent, not that we were properly prepared.

Volunteer Regiments Show Much Difference.

needed only to keep down behind their breastworks.

The Filipinos knew the trick of firing a few shots into the Spanish line at night to start the Spaniards shooting with all they had and wasting ammunition with the utmost recklessness. But the first night that the Pennsylvania boys were in the trench, when the Spaniards began their nightly extravagance, the Americans erroneously thought an attempt was being made to turn their flank.

At mess.

We said delighten.
At mess.

Minnesota

Broke Badly.

The Thirteenth Minnesota Volunten.

We said delighten.

A man wo
dered cor
rolled in
at an av
of the said at an av
of the sailly in his official report by saying that they brigade let them down very terms
terms
that they were well screened behind the village church and stone walls of adjacent gardens."

Men screened behind the village church and stone walls of adjacent gardens."

Men screened behind the village church and stone walls of adjacent gardens."

Mere dered cor
or cled in
under fire, on the day of the famous
"assault on the city and defenses of
Manila." The general who commands
their brigade let them down very terms
that they "were well screened behind the village church and stone walls of adjacent gardens."

Men screened behind the village church and stone walls of adjacent gardens."

Men screened behind the village church and stone walls of adjacent gardens."

Men screened behind the village church and stone walls of adjacent gardens."

Men screened behind the village church and stone walls of adjacent gardens."

Men screened behind the village church and stone walls of adjacent gardens."

Men screened behind the village church and stone walls of adjacent gardens."

Men screened behind the village church and stone walls of adjacent gardens."

Men screened behin

ashore with his men from the transport officers had required to know it it is more than the lieutenant colonel being unwilling to leave the beach, so that the regiment, when it did go, went with the men as of the system to which we have clung of it is of each ship, where stored, the bulk of such stores, and to make and of the system to which we have clung of the system to which we have clung of the system to which we have clung in the sorrowful and digastrous evidence we have had that it is wrong. The same of the system to which we have clung in the sorrowful and digastrous evidence we have had that it is wrong. The same of the system to which we have clung in the sorrowful and digastrous evidence we have had that it is wrong. The same of the system to whore the system to which we have clung in the sorrowful and digastrous evidence we have had that it is wrong. The same of the system to who failed to distinguish them or who failed to distinguis ing under strange officers, but they were on the line and doing their best. A have seen a volunteer regiment that started out little better than a mob

took place.

He took the regiment out of Manila and put it under canvas in the country. He weeded out the sick, weak, and undesirables, and the rest he set about training. At first they hated the ground he walked on, for the average volunteer is extremely impatient of discipline. But when they found that he was making them into a solid, efficient organizaing them into a solid, efficient organiza-tion a new self respect developed in those men and they became one of the most effective fighting units in the command. Moreover, they idolized their colonel, and when he was killed while leading them in a charge it was the bitterest blow the regiment could have

Marvelous That

received.

Anything Was Done.

Looking back over the official reports in the cool and unprejudiced light of seventeen years afterward one marvels that anything was accomplished by the army in Cuba. There had been nearly two months for preparation when the expedition sailed from Tampa. To be sure the transports were bad. There was not expeditions as a letter to the Secretary of War on where no ships built for transporting troops, and those charted by the quartermaster general had to be reflitted specially for the service. There was not content on the resuggestation suggests and every concentration of such men meant an appalling disastors for such men meant an appalling disastors.

Eight American soldiers lost their lives that summer by disease for every one that was snuffed out by the builts of the enemy.

Twenty-seven officers were killed or disease in the same period. There had been meant an appalling disastors.

Eight American soldiers lost their lives that summer by disease for every one that was snuffed out by the builts of the enemy.

Twenty-seven officers were killed or disease in the same period. There had been nearly two one that was snuffed out by the builts of the enemy.

That is an interesting question for disease in the same period. There had been nearly to the camps and every concentration of such men meant an appalling disastors.

Eight American soldiers lost their lives that summer by disease for every one that was snuffed out by the builts of the enemy.

Twenty-seven officers were killed or disease in the same period. There had been nearly the camps of money. In a letter to the Secretary of War on disease in the same period. There had been nearly the camps and every concentration of such men meant an appalling disastors.

Eight American soldiers lost their lives that summer by disease for every one that was snuffed out by the builts of the enemy.

That is an interesting of our soldiers?

That is an interesting of our soldiers?

That is an interesting of our soldiers lost their lives that summer of such man Anything Was Done. cially for the service. There was not sufficient time to do that properly, and the result was bound to be overcrowding and discomfort for the men in insanitary surroundings. Those hardships were not for long however, and were

dalous way in which the merchant skippers of the transports were permitted to disregard signals and orders while lying off the Cuban coast, thus prolonging and making extremely difficult the dissambarkation of the supplies in the ships, supplies which were of such vital necessity to the hungry and ill clad struggling men on shore.

old American excuse of "hurry." There had not been time in Manila, he said, to get the ships loaded properly, although it was known just where each unit of the expedition was to go and He added that the expedition was to go and

unit of the expedition was to go and what it would require.

Full supplies for each unit were taken, in fact, and there was no proper reason for not loading everything for each unit by itself, so that it woul dhave been necessary to handle only one ship at each port. Time was lost, not saved, by the method followed, and the labor was increased enormously, as well as the expense.

But just exactly that procedure was followed with the Cuban expedition. It was not until May 25, a full month after the beginning of the war, that the order was published fixing the standard of supplies and equipment for field service, and the order fixing the allowance of wheel transportation, tentage, ambulances, stretchers, litter bearers, etc., for the medical department was not published until June 22, when the Cuban expedition was landing at Siboney and the Philippine expedition had already captured the island of Guam, two-thirds of the way across the Pacific.

The latest of the conflicting plans for

"Wants to Know." On June 11, several days after the

the part of the troops would have been avorded.

Of course the "suggestions" made by General Miles on June 11 should have been made at the very outset of the preparation for the Cuban expedition, and then they should have been in the form of strict military orders, failure to obey which would have meant severe punishment.

Coming when they did, they were merely criticism after the event, and were of no value to that expedition, however serviceable they might be for future expeditions. And all his suggestions were matters of such ordinary practicality that they should have occurred to every officer connected with the outfitting of that expedition. They prescribed in fact, pedition. They prescribed in fact, what rightfully should be the regular routine.

General Miles, made other sugges-

General Miles made other sugges-"The entire force should be fully equipped with mountain and siege artillery, and all the appliances and equipments required for actual war service."

Observer Describes Haste, Waste, and General Inefficiency in 1898-Soldiers Untrained, Poorly Equipped and Exposed to Disease.

And while the troops were thus hurrying together the supply departments
were hurrying supplies of all sorts and
conditions to the same camps. With
customary happy-go-lucky American
careleasness most of the camps were
located on single lines of railroad and
with imadequate water supply, or even
dangerous to the health of the men.
To these camps cothins, forage, commissaries, and ordanace supplies came
dangerous to the health of the men.
To these camps cothins, forage, commissaries, and ordanace supplies came
dangerous to the health of the men.
To these camps cothins, forage, commissaries, and ordanace supplies came
dangerous to the health of the men.
The personality of the regimental regimental regiments of ordanace supplies came
dangerous to the health of the men.
The personality of the regimental regiments of the raintrainload tots and with absolute diargard of order. A casual observer of one
American army had no system in the
supply corps. But that is an error. We
have had a system to which we have
out making thinss go. And the men
by always arisen.
Anybody Could Take

Quartermaster's Job.

Properly organised and trained armies
devote much attention to their supply
corps, and have them organised and
supples of the trainload of the men way.

Anybody Could Take

Quartermaster's Job.

Properly organised and trained armies
devote much attention to their supply
corps, and have them organised and
supples of the trainload of the regiments of the supple of

Have Same Equipment. He added that the equipment of the volunteers should be on the same basis as that he suggested for the reg-

ulars. vious suggestions, absolutely unnecessary for any nation that has the least claim to rank as a world power, except the United States. But after These inspections began immediately the civil war our whole effort seems upon the arrival of the troops at the was not used. The was all of boilers not only used to the control of the troops at the first of the search of the troops at the first of the search of the troops at the first of the search of the troops at the first of the search of the troops at the first of the search of the sear to have been to get rid of the great quantities of military stores that were in hand when the Grand Army was mustered out. Much of this material "I regard it of the highest importance,"
Miles said, "that the troops called into
service by the President's proclamation
be thoroughly equipped, organized, and
disciplined for field service. In order

or other vessels should blow them off the map. So the flying squadron was sent to Hampton Roads to wait for orders. It was understood that the purpose was to send this squadron to sea to hunt down the Spaniards and destroy them if they attempted to come toward the north.

It was Cervera's squadron that was thus made the objective of both the Key West and the Hampton Roads squadrons. Cervera had four armored cruisers It was a continuous control of the same general character. There it was the Sixth Massactus activities and the same general character. There it was the Sixth Massactus activities activities and the same general character. There it was the Sixth Massactus activities activities and the same general character. There it was the Sixth Massactus activities activities and the same general character. There it was the Sixth Massactus activities activities activities and the same general character. There it was the Sixth Massactus activities activities activities activities and the same general character. There it was the Sixth Massactus activities activities activities activities and the same general character. There it was the Sixth Massactus activities activities activities and the same general character. There it was the Sixth Massactus activities activities activities activities and the same from the transport of the wasted to know if the activities activities and the same from the transport of the wasted and when it was impossible to change their loading without great labor and delay, General Miles, the commander-in-chief of the army, wrote to General Shafter activities activities activities activities activities activities and the same from the transport of the army, wrote to General Shafter activities activities activities activities and the same from the transport of the army, wrote to General Shafter activities activities activities activities and the same from the transport of the army wrote to General Shafter activities activities activities activities and the least delay, they ought to be in camp

selected, ground rented, and stores col-

the result was bound to be overcrowding and discomfort for the men in insanitary surroundings. Those hardships were not for long, however, and were by no means insuportable.

There were things much worse which were absolutely inexcusable, and the continuance of which was due solely to the inefficiency of the commanding general In saying that I have in mind particularly the scap.

killed or died of wounds in those five months, while 2,484 went to their graves from disease.

It should be borne steadily in mind that this is not written for the purpose of critising or belittling the volunteers or the service they rendered to their Government in its time of need. But it is very well worth while to point out now, in time of peace and when the experiences of the day in Europe strongly point the moral, the mistakes and blunders of 1898 that were due chiefly to our faulty system and to the inattention with which Congress habitually treated the great question of national defense. Almost without exception they were due to the medical supplies would be an appeal to human pity."

Found Conditions

Chaotic At Tampa.

At Tampa General Breckinridge found many things for comment. He telegraphed Washington that "the discomfort, especially of the inexperienced enlisted men, seems enhanced by the unsystematic and unsupervised methods" prevailing in that camp. With his usual caution he added: "Even the prelimi-

question of national defense. Almost without exception they were due to the thoughtless hurry with which we tried to make up for the deficiencies of previous carelessness. And almost without exception they were of such character that the simple mention of them ought forever to prevent their repetition.

"The material in the volunteer regiments was fine as any in the world," said Major General Breckinridge, the inspector general of the army, in his official report, "but the large and growing sick reports in all camps accentuated the absence of individual experience and of trained company officers and noncommissioned officers—the men who could instruct in the

Inspection Brought

Many Surprises. camps. General Brackinridge personally

aske this perfectly astounding org setton:

"As some question of the quality of the entire army issued his instructions as to the training of the volunteers.

"Great attention will be given," says the water now piped has been raised, it might be well to test samples in Washington."

That was on May 29, six weeks after the call. The regulars were ordered to that camp and more than a month after the call. The regulars were ordered to that camp and more than a month after the call of the regulars were ordered to that camp and or well as the regular were ordered to that camp and or well as the regular were ordered to the regular of the re

In the face of such reports it is

hard to realize that it was war and not a summer excursion that took those thousands of men to Camp lected. At the end of sixty days the regiments, batteries, and troops can be brigaded and formed into divisions and corps, and proper commanding generals assigned, and this great force may be properly equipped, molded, and organized into an effective army with the least possible delay."

Looking back at it now, how sane and sensible all that seems. It is almost impossible to realize that every bit of it was completely ignored, that not a

all the camps and every concentration were diligently employed "in setting of such men meant an appalling disas-preliminary experience," and then he

NOTHING BETTER

he adds: "Obsolete weapons may appear a control of the control of without exception they were of such in character that the simple mention of them ought forever to prevent their repetition.

"The material in the volunteer regiments was fine as any in the world," said Major General Breckinridge, the inspector general of the army, in his official report, "but the large and growing sick reports in all camps accentuated the absence of individual experience and of trained company officers and noncommissioned officers—the men who could instruct in the A B C of the soldier's duty and teach the important lesson in its details of how best to meet the requirements of the new life. "Evidently some reserve or depot system should be devised by which each State, on call, can put its quota in the field in condition for service, at least as far as arms and equipments go."

Inspection and referred to conditions existing there as "chaos."

In his annual report he gave a hint as to the situation by saying: "Some objection seemed to be taken to almost othe situation by saying: "Some objection seemed to be taken to almost othe situation by saying: "Some objection seemed to be taken to almost othe situation by saying: "Some objection seemed to be taken to almost othe situation by saying: "Some objection seemed to be taken to almost othe situation by saying: "Some objection seemed to be taken to almost othe situation by saying: "Some objection seemed to be taken to almost othe situation by saying: "Some objection seemed to be taken to almost othe situation by saying: "Some objection seemed to be taken to almost othe situation by saying: "Some objection seemed to be taken to almost othe situation by saying: "Some objection seemed to be taken to almost othe situation by saying: "Some objection seemed to be taken to almost othe situation by saying: "Some objection seemed to be taken to almost othe situation by saying: "Some objection seemed to be taken to almost othe situation by saying: "Some objection seemed to be taken to almost othe situation by saying: "Some objection seemed to be taken to the su

Many Surprises.

Strikingly significant are some passages from the reports of the officers who inspected the troops, both regulars and volunteers, in the field and in the camps. These inspections began immediately upon the arrival of the troops at the close of his annual report.

"Medical supplies were grussomery inadequate."
With all his caution and reserve and his unwillingness to say anything even in his official reports that would be construed as critical reports.

Toward the close of his annual report he remarks:

"Some thought is also due to the death role. "Our patriotic youths rushed to arms, willing to suffer or die for their country and the cause of humanity, and such lives are indeed a precious sacrifice, well deserving to be safeguarded. In the midst of their enthusiasm to be prodigal or wasteful of such gifts is worse than unwise. The precautions to mobilize immediately can be perfect only when definitely authorized by law and duly appropriated for; and if not complete, in these days, it may appear almost a national crime."

Man Each Month.

Two months after the outbreak of the war there was issued from the head-quarters of the army at Washington a general order, No. 34, dated June 29, which bears very strikingly on the situation so frequently reported by General Breckinridge in his comments upon the lack of training in marksmanship and the necessity of target practice. This order authorised "an expenditure of not to exceed ten pounds of ammunition per month for each officer and enlisted man." That was the allowance for the target practice which the inspector general said was so urgently needed, and even that was not made until two month for each officer and enlisted man." That was the allowance for the target practice which the inspector general said was so urgently needed, and even that was not made until two months after the war began. That was according to the control of the control o economy with a vengeance, or something vastly worse.

This order is an astonishingly frank commentary upon the condition of the volunteer army. Shafer's expedition was already ashore in front of Santiago and the preliminary skirmishes had taken place. But this was the juncture the entire army issued his instructions trained volunteers had to be allowed as to the training of the volunteers.

may at any time be neutralized by incompetent volunteer hospital stewards, and it is of small use to issue ample supplies to quartermaster sergeants who do not know how to distribute or exchange them, and to company cooks who arrange alternately a gorge and a fast

"The condition of troops in the field depends upon the company commander more than upon any other one man. The neglect of certain company officers to instruct quartermaster sergeants as to exchange and management of rations; their neglect to chay orders in reserved to delly income.

"Men imperfectly trained or utterly ignorant have been placed in highly important positions, with the health at which the commanding general of department, did not exist, and half

men in camp life and their ignorance of the proper measures to safeguard health. Lieut. Col. Curtis Guild, fr., himself a volunteer, was one of the inspectors general most actively employed in inspection service throughout the summer of 1888. Some of his reports have striking significance.

Lack of Experience.

Was Disastrous.

"The lack of actual camp experience has been disastrous," he says. "The efforts of a competent chief surgeon may at any time be neutralized by inmany at any time be neutralized by in-

war of 1812. In that second clash with Great Britain we learned the lesson all over again, and straightway ignored it in our succeeding Indian wars.

Once again, in the war with Mexico. was the lesson taught, and before the generation of young men who gained their first field experience in that war had grown beyond the age to command in the great civil war the statesmen and politicians who really shape the course of military events with us had forgotten

(Copyright, 1915: By O. K. Davis.)

[The next article of this series will appear next Sunday.]

For Grip, Influenza. Coughs, Sore Throat

It goes direct to the sick spot, without disturbing the rest of the system, is one of the reasons why people like Dr. Humphreys' "Sev-

It breaks up hard, stubborn Colds (often Grip) that hang on and do not yield to other treatment.

It consists of little pellets, pleasant to take, handy to carry, fits the vest pocket, for sale everywhere. 25c and \$1.00, at all druggists or matled

Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., 156 William street, New York.—Advt.

ATTENTION!

Automobile Owners

Have You Registered Your Car in the

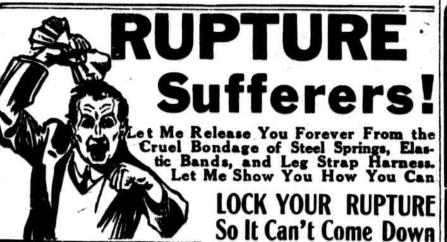
JITNEY SERVICE?

Jitney Bus Ass'n

516-19 Evans Bldg.

Phone M. 8589

If Not-Why Not?



Get My Illustrated Book FREE

Test it Yourself without Risk

names of people who have tried the SCHUILING RUP TURE LOCK and full partic

Send me your name and address today—right now. RIGHT OFF, and let me send you this FREE BOOK, TRIAL, OFFER,

Take the trouble to send me your name and address and get this book. He curious enough to find out what the wonderful SCHUILING RUPTURE LOCK is like. Find out how and why it LOCKS the bowel in the abdomen where it belongs and then stands guard over the ruptured opening DAY AND NIGHT and prevents the rupture coming down. Find out how this ingenious RUPTURE LOCK does this so easily and comfortably that the wearer soon forgets he has on a support. Find out how and why it is that once this lock is fitted to the needs of the wearer, it does not slip out of place, no matter how much he may pull, tug, twist, squirm, lift, run, jump, cough, sneeze or grain. Find out how this Lock helps Nature to HEAL ruptures and about the scores of people who say it has completely CURED them of Rupture. Find out how you can obtain one of these Locks and

Why be the over-burdened slave of an ill-fitting ever-slipping, torturesome truss?

Let me SHOW you, PROVE to you that you CAN be free from the trouble, annoyance and misery your old-fashioned truss or appliance is causing you. Let me TELL you, SHOW you, PROVE to you what

Director, SCHUILING RUPTURE INSTITUTE. 425 E. Georgia St. Indianapolis, Ind. Please send me FREE, in plain wrapper, your book in Rupture, trial offer plain and full particulars.

and an hinding 1869 Established 186 T.W. ROSE Successor to J. E. Rose. Try our celebrated Wellington Red Ash. There's none better in the world. It kindles easily and lasts well. It does not clinker, but burns clean to a fine red ash. We handle the only coal which makes repeat orders a certainty. If you need prompt delivery send us your order and tost our service. Office 1125 7th St.S.E. Phone Lincoln 913.